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KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1790.

LEXINGTON: *Printed by* JOHN BRADFORD *at his* OFFICE *at the corner of Main and Cross Streets where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.*

THE SWEET NEGLECT.

By Ben. Johnson.

STILL to be neat, still to be dreſt,
As you were going to a feaſt;
Still to be powder'd, ſtill perfum'd,
Lady it is to be preſumed,
Tho' Arts hid cauſes are not found,
All is not ſweet, all is not ſound.

Give me a look give me a face,
That makes ſimplicity a grace;
Robes looſely flowing are as free;
Such wreck neglect more taketh me,
Than all the adulteries of art;
They ſtrike mine eyes, but not my heart.

The following STORY *uſed to be told, by that illuſtrious Prince, King George I. at his time of relaxation from buſineſs, and unbending from regal concerns.*

ABOUT the year 1615, there was a Nobleman in Germany, whoſe daughter was courted by a young Lord ---. When he had made ſuch progreſs in this affair as is uſual by the interpoſition of friends the old Lord had a conference with him aſking him how he intended, if he married his daughter, to maintain her? He anſwered, equal to her quality. To which the father replied, that was no anſwer to his queſtion: he deſired again to know, what he had to maintain her with? To which the young Lord then anſwered, he hoped that was no queſtion for his inheritance was as publick as his name. The old Lord owned his poſſeſſions to be great, but ſtill aſked if he had nothing more ſecure than land, wherewith to maintain his daughter? The queſtion was ſtrange; but ended in this, that the father of the young lady gave his poſitive reſolve never to marry his daughter, though his heir, and who would have ſuch great eſtates, but to a man who had a *manual trade*, by which he might ſubſiſt if drove from his own country. The young Lord was maſter of none at preſent; but, rather than loſe his miſtreſs, he requeſted only a year's time, in Which he promiſed to acquire one; in order to which he got a baſket maker, the moſt ingenious he could meet with, and in ſix months became maſter of his trade, of baſket-making, with greater improvements than even his teacher himſelf, and as a proof of his ingenuity and extraordinary proficiency in ſo ſhort a time, he brought to his young lady a piece of workmanſhip, of his own performance, being a white twig baſket, which, for many years after became a general faſhion among the ladies, by the name of *dreſſing baskets*, and brought into England from Germany and Holland. To complete the ſingularity of this relation, it happened ſome years after this nobleman's marriage, that he and his father in law ſharing the miſfortunes of the wars of the Palatinate were drove naked out of their eſtates; and in Holland, for ſome years, did this young lord maintain both his father-in-law and his own family, by making baſkets of white twigs, to ſuch an unparalleled excellency as none could attain; and it is from this German Lord that the Hollanders derive thoſe curioſities of twig work that are ſtill made in the United Provinces.

ALL *thoſe indebted to* Henry Brother *are requeſted to make payments to Mr* Wm. Kenneay *who is authoriſed to receive and give receipts for the ſame.* BENJAMIN BEALL.
Attorney in fact for Henry Brother.

JUST OPENED,
AND TO BE SOLD, BY
ANDREW HOLMES & Co.
A large and general aſſortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Suitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Wanted immediately, a few Firkins of good BUTTER.
Lexington, Jan. 12, 1790.

JUST ARRIVED
10 And now opening for ſale by
PETER JANUARY & SON,
At their Store in Lexington oppoſite the Printing Office, a large and compleat aſſortment of GOODS adapted to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for Caſh, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Butter, Pork, Salt, &c.

ALSO FOR SALE,
TWO IN LOTS,
2 ON MAIN STREET,
IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED
THE KENTUCKY
ALMANACK
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1790.
Printed on fine writing paper.
And may be had at this Office by the Groſs dozen or ſingle.

I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on a note of hand paſſed from me to William Cromwell, dated December the 7th 1789. The note is I think for twelve pounds ten ſhillings and as I never received value therefor, am determined not pay it unleſs compelled by law.
Nathan Young.
January 25, 1790.

ALL *thoſe indebted to* Benjamin Beall & Co. *by bond, note or open account, are requeſted to make immediate payment to Mr William Kennedy, thoſe who fail to comply, may not expect any farther indulgence on payment, he will give credit or receipts if required, which ſhall be good againſt*
BENJAMIN BEALL & Co.
Dec. 26, 1789.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living on Jeſſamine, a ſmall bay horſe colt, two years old this ſpring, about 4 feet 6 inches high, is hip ſhotten in the left hip, a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, two white feet. Appraiſed to £.2-10.
JOHN JOHNS.
Auguſt, 29, 1789.

All kinds of Blank Books for Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and ruled to any pattern:. Alſo old books new bound, on reaſonable terms, at this office.

THE ſubſcribers for the Encyclopædia Britanica are hereby informed, that the firſt volume is now ready, and will be delivered on payment of £3. in Philadelphia, agreeable to the terms of the ſubſcription.
The ſubſcriber will be in Danville the firſt of March next, on his way to Philadelphia, and will receive the ſubſcription money due on the delivery of the firſt volume, from ſuch of the ſubſcribers as may chooſe to ſend it by him, or from ſuch perſons as they may lodge it with, to be delivered to him, and he will receive the books in Philadelphia, tranſport them out, and deliver them in Lexington, to the owners (they paying him the expence of carriage) he will take the ſame care of the money and books, as he does of his own property, but will not riſk the loſs of either by accident.
ALEXANDER PARKER.
Lexington, Feb. 12, 1790.

CHARLES WHITE.
COPPER SMITH.
Late of NEW-YORK.
RESPECTFULLY Informs the Public that he intends carrying on the Copper Smith's buſineſs at this place, in all its various branches, (to wit,) Stills, Brew and Die kettles &c. Alſo, caſts all kind of braſs work for mills- makes and repairs all kind of braſs and tin work, likewiſe repairs all kinds of locks and keys. He buys all kinds of old copper, braſs, pewter and lead.—Thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom ſhall have their work done in the beſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice.
Lexington, Dec. 8, 1789.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living on South Elk-Horn, 2 miles below Shannons mill, an iron gray mare, 3 years old natural trotter, 14 hands and a half high no brand perceivable nor natural mark; Appraiſed to £9.
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Feb. 15, 1790.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living about half a mile from the town of Lexington, a red STEER, *about 18 months old, a crop off the right ear. Appraiſed to 18/*
JOHN MAXWELL.
Feb. 11, 1790.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living near lexington Fayette County, two Beep the one black with a ſmall, the other white, both cropped in the left ear and a ſlit in the Right; Appraiſed to £1-1.
CASPER KARSNER
Feb. 11 1790.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living on Cane run, in Woodford county, a red brindled Heifer, about 2 years old laſt ſpring, marked with a crop in the left ear. Appraiſed to £.1 10.
ELIZABETH DAVIS.
January 29, 1790.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Fayette county, a black Steer, with a white face, 3 years old, a crop in the left ear. Appraiſed to £.2 15.
ELI CLEVELAND.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living in Woodford County within two miles of the Clover bottom, a ſorrel MARE, *neither docked nor Branded, about 4 feet 7 inches high, Appraiſed to £10.*
EDWARD CATHERS.
April 28, 1789.

To all to whom it may concern,
THE Truſtees of the town of Lexington do hereby requeſt & direct all perſons that have fences or incumberances in the Streets adjoining the out lots, that they have them removed by the 1ſt day of April next, ſo as to leave the full ſpace aſſigned to each Street clear of obſtructions at which time they will give their perſonal attendance to ſee that the purport of this Advertiſement is ſtrictly complyed with.
By order of the Board.
ROBT. PARKER, *Clk.*
Dec. 5 1789.

THE ſubſcriber not having any applications as yet, which has the appearance of his plan of ſettlement at the Muſcle Shoals ſucceeding, has induced him to defer ſetting out, until the firſt of October next. I the mean time he intends to explore that country, and make ſome other arrangements, which will be neceſſary for the ſafety of the place; After which the ſame Terms will be held out as before.
B Gaines.
Lexington, Jan. 26, 1790.

I WILL give Caſh for Timothy and Clover ſeed, and I wiſh to hire two good ditchers, to drain a pond, and improve a piece of natural meadow ground in the vicinity of Frankfort on Kentucky, to commence work in April.
J. Wilkinſon.
Lexington Jan. 8, 1790.

JUST OPENED,
And now for ſale, by
GOUDY AND WILLIAMS
At their ſtore in Lexington, oppoſite capt. Youngs Tavern, and near the new courthouſe, a neat and general aſſortment of
GOODS
Well adapted to the ſeaſon; which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or Furr.

STRAYED *from the ſubſcriber, on Cooper's run, the 26th of January laſt, a likely ſorrel horſe, 5 years old, 15 hands high, a large ſtar in his forehead, branded thus, 96 on the near ſide, ſhod all round.—Alſo a bay mare, about 6 years old, ſhod before, big with foal, 13 hands 3 inches high ſome ſaddle ſpots. Whoever delivers the ſaid creatures to Mr. John Metcalf on Cooper's run, or gives in telligence to him, ſhall have two dollars reward.*
3 JOHN STAMPS.

SAMUEL AYRES,
SILVER-SMITH
AND
JEWELLER.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has lately opended a ſhop in Lexington, on main ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Mr. Collin's Tavern; Ladies and Gentlemen, who honor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their commands complied with on the moſt reaſonable terms, and on the ſhorteſt notice.
Lexington, Jan. 22, 1790.

A large company will meet at the Crab-orchard the 11th of March in order to ſtart early the next morning through the Wilderneſs.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

It is not yet decided in France, whether the King shall have the usual title of King of Navarre. This is left for future discussion.

The intentions of both the Court party and the mob in the late revolution in France, are every day more developed, and we are now competent to pronounce them with greater precision than we have been able to do hitherto. A revolution so important cannot be too much enquired into, and we shall therefore lay before our readers some further particulars on this subject, which may not be thought uninteresting.

Whether it was the King's personal desire to escape from Versailles prior to the late disturbances, is a matter not so easy to be ascertained, though it is natural to suppose it was, but this is certain that he was strongly solicited to it from several leading quarters. And he had resolution to do it; every thing was ready for his escape to Metz; the horses were already harnessed in the royal stable, as well as relays of them sent forward—though in making the attempt the King must have run considerable risk. The journey from Paris is long, and every town, nay village, through which he would have passed, are in arms, and would probably have done their utmost to stop his retreat, had he been discovered. The King's situation in this case, would have been more ignominous and irksome even than it is at present.

The parties, however, who advised the King's escape, had very opposite interests in view. The aristocratic party, enraged to find all their schemes unsuccessful, employed every endeavour to frighten the court into a measure which should separate the King from the National Assembly, and produce an open rupture in the kingdom.

Another party, in the interest of the Duke of Orleans, seemed to hasten the kings departure in order that the throne might be declared vacant, and the Duke of Orleans proclaimed lieutenant general of the kingdom. Perhaps a more iniquitous plot was never contrived.

When the Marquis de la Fayette was introduced to the king at Versailles, he addressed him in these words: "Sire," says he, "I am come to offer you my head. I thought it best to come and shed my blood here in your service, than let it flow on the place of execution in Paris." He then told the king the object of his mission, and hoped his Majesty would not oppose it. The King made but little hesitation.

American Inquisitiveness.

A gentleman who has travelled through most parts of North America, observes, that wherefoever you bend your course, to whomsoever you address yourself, you are intensibly subject to a good humoured, inoffensive, but very troublesome inquisition. Do you enquire your road, you are answered by a question—"I suppose you come from the eastward, don't you?" Oppressed with fatigue, hunger and thirst, and drenched, perhaps, with rain, you answer shortly in the affirmative, and repeat your enquiry: "Methinks you are in a mighty haste: what news are there to the eastward?"—This is the only satisfaction you can obtain, till you have opened your real or pretended budget of news, and gratify the demanders curiosity. At an inn, the scrutiny is more minute: your name, quality and place of departure, and object of your journey, must all be declared to the family in some way or other (for their credulity is equal to their curiosity) before you can sit down in comfort to the necessary refreshment.

This curious spirit is intolerable in the eastern states; and the gentleman who has favoured us with this article, has heard the celebrated Dr. Franklin, who is himself a Bostonian, relate with great pleasantry, that in travelling, when he was young, the first step he took for his tranquility, and to obtain immediate attention at their inns, was to anticipate enquiry, by saying, "My name is Benjamin Franklin, I was born at Boston, am a printer by profession, am travelling to Philadelphia, shall return at such a time, and have no news——now what can you give me for dinner?"

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, Oct. 25.

"Business of every kind is stagnated here, and every thing in confusion—an embargo has been laid these 5 days past, the town illuminated, and inhabitants under arms every night, in consequence of an expected revolt of the negroes. All domestic affairs give place to the politic. Scarcely a French native to be seen who has not a cockade composed of red, white and blue."

LEXINGTON, *February* 20

The General Assembly, have appointed JOHN HOWEL BRIGGS, THOMAS MADISON, CYRUS GRIFFIN, and CHARLES CARTER Esquires, Members of the Privy Council or Council of State.

The Speech of Monsr. MOREAU de St MERRY,* July 29, 1789.—Translated from a paper printed at Paris.

Electors of Paris. Citizens, Frenchmen!

THE glorious epoch is now arrived, when France quits her chains, emerges from her darkness, and is warmed to animation by the bright beams of the Sun of Liberty. The moment is of vast import, the prize is valuable: for the noblest rights of mankind and the happiness of millions, must now or never be asserted and secured. If we succeed future ages shall honor us as heroes, shall worship us as deities, while our immediate and immense reward is, the salvation of our country. O Godlike Enthusiasm! The tear of joy bursts from my eyes, my full heart struggles with extacy, when I behold you all assembled in a cause worthy of yourselves—the cause of freedom. Then be strenuous, be united, be moderate, yet be unshaken.

With minds enlightened, and with hearts sincere, we have long groaned in bondage, and been treated with ignominy. Brave in character, generous in disposition, magnanimous in exertion, we have yet been slaves; but even then were patriots! Rejoice, ye men of virtue! ye men of honor! ye men of wisdom! The patriotism of France is now no longer prejudice; it is now founded on reason, it is now fixed on truth. The abominable and inhuman engine of unrelenting despotism is destroyed. The Bastile is annihilated, and the wretch who governed it, and who was worthy of his trust, is now no more; he has justly paid the price of his treachery; his infamy has met with its reward.

Yet let the remembrance of the tyranny of that state-prison live forever in your bosoms; recollect that its miserable victims were sacrificed with a shameless secrecy, at the alter of private malice. Alas! yes, without justice and without appeal, your fellow creatures, your countrymen, have languished away their lives in horrid dungeons, and through years of solitary sufferance, have had no consolation but from phrenzy, no hope but death! I must pause; for the idea of such barbarity, and of such endurance, chooks my utterance and overcomes me. O, may it also confirm you in your duty.

My friends! It is necessary for us frequently to call to mind, that Kings are only respectable as they are useful: if they reign but for themselves or sacrifice the public good to their private gratifications, they are to be considered as destructive monsters, and are only fit to be extirpated. A monarch possesses a factitious, but no natural superiority whatsoever. The original intent of his elevation was for the general advantage, and the people are in conscience, no longer bound to obey him, than he has merit to deserve obedience.

Our present King, is, indeed, moderate and conciliating: he seems to place his confidence in the affection of his fellow citizens, he appears willing, in future, to exert his proper authority in the manner that he ought; but Sovereigns, from their situations, are generally revengeful, and not seldom insincere: flattery weakens their principles, and pride swallows their humanity. Besides the best of them are but too often the dupes of designing men, and are liable to be governed by infamous women, or presumptuous ministers, and are, for the most part, totally incapable of forming a fair estimate of their relative duties.

To prove this assertion true, we have only to consider the late pernicious councils which had nearly induced our mild Monarch to bring slaughter to this capital. Yes; it certainly was the intention of the court to attack Paris with an army, which, led on by some presumptuous and slavish minded Nobleman, was to enforce submission by devastation, and to establish authority by blood. Nay, more this horrid plan was concerted under the auspices of an exalted female fiend, and was to have been executed by illustrious assassins, and royal miscreants. Yet, by the darlings of Heaven, it has failed. An army of Frenchmen disdained to massacre their brethren; but nobly joined themselves in support of the common cause. By such conduct, they have not only covered themselves with laurels, which no time can wither but they have also taught an useful lesson to despotism, and have shaken the security of all tyrants.

But though the country has thus escaped perdition, let us not be vainly deluded, or suppose a merit where it does not exist; let us follow the example of the ancient Britons, and withhold from our chief magistrate the power of doing evil;—let him confer benefits, but not inflict chastisements—let him pardon but not condemn.

Advanced so far in the great work of national reformation, powerful and collected as we are, it behoves us to avoid licentiousness and disorder; the enemies of the people deserve punishment; but, as men, they have a right to a fair trial. We ought, indeed at this time to be severe, and, perhaps implacable, but at this time also we must be just. The first energy of a free people consists in the due enforcement of wholesome and impartial laws: without which all must be anarchy, violence, and desolation.

The administration of the laws of England is the first boast of the inhabitants of that country; yet, by facilitating the mode of obtaining justice, for all ranks of men, I trust we shall go beyond them and be as much superior to them in this respect, as I doubt not we shall be by the possession of general freedom.

Let us then take warning from the visible decay of the British constitution; let us prevent corruption, and render courtly influence impossible; and let us never suffer ourselve to be governed by artificial majorities, or insolent ministers; for, from such causes, it is more than probable that Great-Britain will gradually sink into the wretched state of civil slavery, from which we have so recently escaped. Nor have we any reason to respect or imitate the apparent principles of the present leading men in that country; for, do we not know, that a Lord Camelford, a near relative, and an intimate friend of the renowned Mr. Pitt, has dared, with a presumption equal to his folly, to publish a flimsy work here, in support of arbitrary power, and in opposition to the dearest right of men. If such vipers are generated in Britain, they shall scatter their venom ineffectually in this deliberated land: and should Englishmen be so lost as to approve, France shall have the virtue to detest them.

O my dear countrymen, what a rapturous project now opens itself to our view—what a sight of glory and exaltation! Twenty four millions of inhabitants, in the finest and most fertile country in the world regaining, at once, their natural rights, and starting into liberty—Unspeakable delight! Ignorance, oppression, servility, and prejudice, shall disappear, while wisdom, genious, and virtue, shall reign triumphant; we shall henceforth be unrivalled in renown, unmatched in industry, unequalled in riches, invincible in arms.

Frenchmen shall be the admiration of the globe, and France its everlasting Paradise.

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* This is the person who a little before addressed his Majesty in these words: "Sire you have only to remember this powerful truth, that the thrones of kings can never be firmly fixed unless they have for a base, the love and fidelity of the people, then they are impregnable."

ANEW MAGAZINE.

ON the first day of February next will be, published, in the city of Philadelphia, a NEW MAGAZINE, to be continued monthly, under the direction of a society of literary gentlemen.

This work will contain a greater variety of essays, on interesting and entertaining subjects, than any other monthly publication.

To regulate American manners and taste, to improve the arts, and sciences, and to give a comprehensive view of the history, politics and commerce of the United States, will be the first objects of this Miscellany.

A suitable portion of it will be allotted to decent poetry and genuine humour. It will also contain a concise but faithful register of the proceedings of the federal government, together with the intelligence of the month, foreign and domestic. In fine, the most strenuous exertions will be made, to render this Magazine useful and pleasing to readers of every description—to the old and the young, of both sexes.

The advantages that are to be expected from the united efforts of a literary association, instituted for the sole purpose of supporting this work must be obvious to every one.—Such a plan, while it engages the first abilities, ensures a greater variety, and a uniform supply of valuable matter, than could be afforded by any individual, however elevated his genius, or great his endeavors.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be published, punctually, on the first day of every month.

II. Each number will contain at least eighty pages, printed on fine paper and a new letter.

III. The price, to subscribers, will be only two dollars and two thirds, per annum.

Further particulars, relative to this magazine, will be laid before the public in a few weeks.

Philadelphia, November, 16 1789.

*** The Printers of the newspapers, in this city and throughout the United States are requested to insert the above.

FOUND

BY the subscriber living in Lexington at the sign of the Buffalo, some time ago, a piece of cloth, together with some weavers reeds; the owner may get them by applying to the subscriber, proving property and paying charges. Peter Higbee.

Lexington, Feb. 19, 1790.